LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER. THE DAILY STAR will be mailed to persons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of any cents per month. cents per month.

The Herzegovinian insurrection assuming formidable proportions.

MR. ROBESON, our Consul to Edinburg, was delighted to meet the American riflemen, and expressed it by tendering them a banquet.

DR. BR. DFORD has faith in Dr. Bradford's experience and ability as a legislator. He publishes a card to that effect in a morning paper, and while he is willing to have his popularity considered, he stands ready and eager to curry down the man that dares question his ability and experience.

THE College regatta is about to commence, and still we have not been told how the men of muscle stand in their clauses. We believe in athletic sports, but as colleges are primarily for the development of the intellectual, people would like to know what effect is produced by paying so much attention to developing muscle.

PHILADELPHIA, New York and several other Eastern cities will this year continue the system of tree excursions for poor children. The expense of these excursions is defrayed by subscription. Boats are chartered, attendants employed, and none but invalids and small children, with their mothers, are received on board. Popular charity has seldom taken a more praiseworthy turn.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat defies the Grand Jury to find anything implicating its proprietors in connection with the Whisky Ring. It proposes to take a hand in the scuffle as soon as the Grand Jury is through, and announces the fact by saying, "the work of the Globe-Demcerat on the subject of the 'Whisky Ring' will probably begin when the work of the Grand Jury is ended. There's music in the air of the near future on this matber, and we propose to play at least a pert."

THE English Radicals do not intend pense of the Prince of Wales' visit to They go so far as to assert that the £750,-900 will not be spent in "exercising generosity and displaying splendor," as it meet the demands of his creditors at home. This may be one of the considertions of the millions of people in remote Asia may be dazzled by a display of splendor and generosity on the part of their future soversign to the extent of making, them easier to hold in British grasp. The sum asked is a large one for such a purpose, even in these days of profuse Goverment expenditures, and as "the sustom of making such ceremonial pressuts need not be observed, but the Prince merely placed in a position to exercise generosity and display splendor," it is lings' Home. probable that he will be able both to satisfy the dusky monarchs and their atlendants and have a handsome sum left to help meet the demands at home. It is intimated that these expedients are necessary not so much because of the profligacy of the Prince as from the fact that he has to meet most of the expenses secessary to the dignity of the crown, while the appropriations for these purposes are made to the Queen and go to help swell her private fortune.

WHY NOT REVIVE 119

A silk-raising mania, or at least s branch of it, took possession of this sountry between the years of 1835 and 1840, and thousands of acres of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, were planted, and the country and the farmers ran wild on the silk-raising project. The result was as might have been anticipated. The supply was infinitely greater than the demand, and the prolucers of the country having not then as now arrived at that condition when they sould wait more than one season for the result of their labors, the project was sbandoned, the cry of humbug raised, and the farmers, disgusted with their mulberry plants, dug them up, root and branch, and burned them, in order that they might have the use of the land for products sooner made remunerative. There were at that time no factories in the country for the manufacture of silk. and comparatively few worms were raised, and the result was in conse-

ruence as above indicated. The effects of the epidemic were, howwer, not entirely lost, and the few trees preserved and the few who retained conence in the project have, now that he proper time has arrived, begun to make a showing in the right direction and to attract attention, and are proving those giving the subject careful hought that the project properly earried out may be a success and may add mfinitely to our resources as a manufacmring nation. There are now 147 silk Peaving establishments in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampphire and Vermont, which employ \$15,-200,000 of capital, produce \$25,090,000 worth of silk goods annually and pay out 5,000,000 annually to their twelve thou-

The great trouble at present is the reverse of that which defeated the scheme be an exciting one,

forty years ago. There was then more production than manufacturing capacity. There is now more manufacturing capacity than home product, and a large to give employment to the factories. The result is that while the work is profitable to those engaged, it is not so much so as it might otherwise be, and the industry is limited to comparatively small proportions.

That the silk can be easily and profitably raised has been thoroughly demonstrated. Forty years ago the Lowell girl gathered mulberry leaves, fed the worms, cured the cocoons, reeled the silk and sold it to the nearest store in exchange for articles of merchandise. Frequently a single person in this crude way would produce and find sale for from 75 to 100 pounds of the raw muterial per annum. Later, however, the Lowell factories were erected, and employment and fixed rates and cash prices offered, and the silk-raising industry was abandoned. One county in Connecticut between thirty and forty years ago raised annually nearly 10,000 pounds of raw silk and exchanged it in this way for the necessities of life.

While the attendant circumstance have in the most of cases thus far proved unfavorable to silk raising in this country, enough has been done to show that it may be successfully followed and, now that the country is prepared, it is seen also that its culture and manufacture may be highly profitable. It has been sufficiently tested in nearly every State of the Union to show that silk may be produced in almost all parts of the country, and now that the factories are ready, the only need is that it be raised and made ready for them. To prepare it for their use and make it equal to that imported, reeling factories are needed, and with this addition to our present facilities there is no reason why the United States should not only produce her own silk, but furnish other portions of the world with her manufac tures, which, those using our native material say, may be vastly superior in quality to that grown and manufactured abroad.

The value of silk manufactures imported into our country during ten months, ending April 30, 1875, was \$20,-819,324, and for ten months of the preceeding year was \$21,931,399. Not only might this amount of money be annually seeble accompaniment in the grand con- retained at home and distributed among the working classes of our population, but large quantities of goods might be manufactured for exportation. China that the appropriation to defray the ex- derives from raw silk alone the sum of \$80,000,000 annually, Italy \$40,000,000, India shall be made without a rumpus. France and India \$25,000,000 each, Japan \$17,000,000, and other countries lesser sums. There is no reason why the United States may not produce the raw material was put by the Prime Minister, but that as readily as these other countries, and being hard pressed for funds, the Prince | when this is done and the present manwill leave a very large proportion of it to utacturing facilities brought into full operation and enlarged according to demand, the silk culture and manufacturations, but doubtless Mr. Disraeli is in ing industry may become one of our sarnest when he urges that the imagina- powerful resources and a blessing to our laboring people and the country at

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A BRIGHT, promising baby boy, of about ten days, was found last night on the doorstep of Mr. Reuben Springer, corner of Seventh and Plum streets. oundling was wrapped up and in a basket, with a note asking that Mr. Gilruth adopt the child. The basket and con-tents were taken to the Ninth-street

GRAND SCRIBE of the State of Ohio, E J. Morris, has installed the following of-ficers of No. 2 Division, Sons of Temper-ance, of this city: Willis C. Hall, W.P.; ficers of No. 2 Division, Sons of Temperance, of this city: Willis C. Hall, W. P.; Joseph Burd, W. A.; Fernand Fromlet, R. S.; Dr. E. G. Dalton, A. R. S.; Dr. A. Berry, Treasurer; C. R. Tilghman, Con.; Mary L. Shepard, A. C.; Mary Graham, Chap.; N. C. Dennett, F. S.; Chas. Graham, I. S.; Fred. S. Graham, O. S.; Eliza J. Dennett, P. W. P. The Division appointed a committee to make arrangements to hold a series of public meetings during the summer. during the summer.

Base-ball in Cincinnati.

The grand game on Saturday afternoon between the Stars and Ludlows created a wonderful enthusiasm in the breasts of our base-ball players, and determined our citizens to reorganize a club as formidable as our old "Red

Subscriptions were immediately solicited among the lovers of the game, and nearly \$5,000 were subscribed in sums of

\$10 to \$100.

John R. McLean, Esq., leased ten acres of level ground adjoining the United Railway Stock-yards on the north, between the Marietta and the Hamilton and Dayton railroads. Preparations have been made for immediate rations have been made for immediate grading, and a hundred men will by tonoon be employed upon

Negotiations have been made for the lumber that is to be used to build the enclosure, covered seats to accommodate 10,000 people, and stands for the officials and reporters. The grounds will be de-voted especially to base-ball, but will also be used for cricket and other ath-

letic games.

Col. John P. Joyce, the pilot of the famous Red Stockings, will, in a few days, leave for the East to secure the services of the best base-ball players. He thinks he can secure George and Harry Wright and Charley Gould, all old members of the Reds. Within three weeks or a month we will inaugurate a new famous alph on the above grounds.

club on the above grounds.

The Marietta and Cincinnati, and Hamilton and Dayton roads will carry passengers to and from the grounds at a rate of five cents per single trip. Carriages and vehicles will have a designated place set apart for them.

Subscription papers are being circulated to-day on 'Change and the Board of Trade rooms and at other public club on the above grounds.

The Marietta and Cincinnati,

of Trade rooms, and at other public places, and it is believed the subscriptions will shortly reach \$15,000.

A meeting will soon be called and a regular club organized, and Uncinnation will again carry its victorious banner over the country.

The Probascos have reorganized with about the same pine as that of last year.

about the same nine as that of last year, and will be ready for the sport in a few

days. The Red Stockings, of St. Louis, the Stars this atternoon on the Coving ton grounds, and the game premises to Court Cullings.

amount of raw silk is annually imported in 1851. The reason of the delay in pay-

sustained. The defendant, Philips, held a lien on a portion of property consisting of two lots, and the plaintif held a lien only on Lot No. 2. The ground upon which the demurrer was sustained was that the property was amply sufficient without No. 2 to pay the debt of the defendant Philips.

Judge Murdock decided the case of Lockwood Bros. & Co. against J. P. Swine yesterday, which had been appealed from a Magistrate's Court. The plaintiffs brought an action against the defendant before a Magistrate for \$314, founded on an undertaking given by defendant as bait for stay of execution, in founded on an undertaking given by de-fendant as bait for stay of execution, in a case of Lockwood & Co. against Jacob Swine. There was a motion by defend-ant to dismiss the action, upon the ground that the amount claimed was be-yond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. The Court found the claim to be a just one, and therefore dismissed the action.

THE BATES WILL CASE.

In this case Wm. Rankin was called and testified as follows: I appraised the property of John Bates. The total value in 1869 was \$347,343. A. C. Horton, the next witness called, valued the property at the same figures in 1809. Thomas French testified that he had known John Bates. Bates thirty years, and visited him down to a short time before his death. Never saw anything defective in his mind; never saw any change in it. Fred. Raibel testified that he attended

the appraisers last week, in order to show them John Bates' property on Western avenue. Agreed with the ap-praisement made by them, with the ex-ception that in some cases he thought it was too high.

Frank Foster said he had visited Mr. John Bates several times, and on Christmas day 1868, took some plum pudding to him from Mrs. S. E. Smith. General Hickenlooper, son-in-law of A. H. Smith, testified that he know John

Bates, and thought he had a strong

The inventory of the personal estate of John Bates was put in evidence. The first item was one of ninety one-thousand ten-forty United States bonds, worth 107. The total amount of the personal estate, \$295,461 61.

Real Estate Transfers. Wm. Rodenkick and wife to Henry Harman strip 3 by 165 feet, on the turnpike in the town

of Warsaw-\$1. G. F. Meyers to Martin Zelger, Lot 77, in th grantor's second subdivision in the westers

grantor's second subdivision in the western part of Twenty-first ward, 25 by 140 feet—4400.

Same to Henry Schwener, Lot 78, same subdivision, 25 by 140 feet—4400.

Same to H. F. Ruewe, Lot 79, same subdivision, 25 by 140 feet—4400.

Same to H. Harwood, Lots 81, 82 and 83, same subdivision, each 23 by 140 feet—\$1.406 25.

Justice Hahn to Carl Kling, ave years' lease of 50 acres on Clouch creek, Anderson township, at an annual rent of \$200.

J. P. Foraker and wife to Samuel Amen. Lot 6 and part of Lot 7, in Baker's addition to Norwood-\$41,500.

L. C. Hopkins and wife to W. H. Darby, Lot

L. C. Hopkins and wife to W. H. Darby, Lot 43, in the grantor's third addition to Norwood, 50 by 130 feet—\$125.

Same to J. B. Darby, Lot 62, same subdivision, 35 by 150 feet—\$625.

Medard Fels to Ferdinand Hoffmeister, lot 105 bv 218 21-100 feet, on the northeast side of Clifton avenue, 635 1-10 feet northwest of the Carthage r. & I, in Clifton—\$6.055 25.

Edward Dempsey and wife to Catharine Vall, the undivided half of a lot 80 by 125 feet, on the north side of Main street, opposite Orchard street, in Barrsville, Twenty-fourth ward—\$100.

ward—\$100. Geo. Vall to Catharine Dempsey, same proporty-\$100. J. F. Tabe and wife to Jacob Lings, lot 25 by

years lease of a lot on the east side of Central avenue, 43 feet south of Seventh street, 14 by 70 feet, at an annual rent of \$283.

Same to M. & A. J. Tuch, 15 years' lease of a lot 20 by 70 feet, adjoining the above on the south, at an annual rent of \$390.

Same to Ann Becroft and others, fifteen years' lease of a lot 10 by 70 feet, adjoining the last descrited lot on the south, at an annual rent of \$381.

Same to F. Hofmeister, 15 years' lease of a lot 19 by 67 feet, on the north side of L'Hommedieu alley, adjoining the above lots on the east, at an annual rent of \$60.

V. Rettig to D. Steible, flvo years' lease of a two-story frame house, on the west side of the Colorain pike, between Addison and Alfred streets, at an annual rent of \$348.

Mary Focke and husband to Frank Nagel, lot 50 by 230 feet, on the north side of the Cleves pike, 225 east of Fenton avenue, in Section 15, teren township—4390.

H. C. Schroder and others, per Sheriff, to Henry Davies, lot 22 by 104 feet, on the south side of 8 xth street, 386 77-100 feet west of Stone street—7,500.

Maria L. Dearing to Mary Sheeren, lot 25 by

Henry Davies, lot 22 by 103 feet, on the south side of 8 xth street, 386 77-100 feet west of Stone street—7, 200.

Maria L. Dearing to Mary Sheeren, lot 25 by 85 feet, on the north side of George street, 206 feet west of Cutter street—74,500.

John Cinnamon and wife to George F. Ireland, and other trustees, 10 18-109 acres in Section 26, Spencer townsnip, First ward; also, the undivided & of a leasehold, 20 by 36 feet, on the southwest corner of Central avenue and Livingston streets, with all the tanks, presses, &c., now on the premises—51 and other considerations.

Executors of N. Longworth to Christ. Brucher, lot 17% by 30 feet on the acuth side of Prospect street, 205 feet west of Hamburg street—4012 50.

Thomas French and wife to Catherine Nickel, Lot 8 in the grantor's subdivision, adjoining the Zoological Garden, in Section 15, Militerek township, 25 by 100 feet—5331 25.

G. W. Pierce and wife to J. H. Doyle, lot 25 by 100 feet on the east side of Kenton street, 75 feet north of Malison street, Second ward—12,300.

J. H. Doyle and wife to William Carter sense.

J. H. Doyle and wife to William Carter, same

cery, Dot room second so on the plat of the cemetery grounds, containing 3H square feet19 20.

G. F. Meyers to Joseph Leighton, Lots 57 and
59 in the grantor's first subdivision, and Lot 70 in his second subdivision, in the western part of the Twenty-first ward-43,128.

Joseph Leighton to C. D. W. Caton, same lots-42,250.

Paul Schuster and wife to Louis Cornnelle, Lot 14 in the grantor's addition to Madisonville, 94% by 150 feet; also, part of Lot 13, same subdivision, 80 by 150 feet-41,679 12.

Guardian of Bercha Kitter to James Ryan, lot 20 5-17 by 65 feet, on the south side of Charlotte street, 111 feet west of Linn street-39 0.

M. Heister and O. Heinrichsdorf to Henry Besuden, lot 40 by 100 feet on the south side of Fifth street, 104% feet west of Vine street-49,300.

The Building and Loan Association of Glen-dane to J. P. Grove, lot 50 by 147 84-180 feet, on the south side of Washington avenue, 143 7-10 feet west of the Princeton pike, Glendale—

It is beautiful to behold at a wedding says a cheerful old bachelor, "the sor-row-stricken air of the parent as he 'gives the bride away," when you know that for the past ten years he has been trying to get he: off his pands." SUNRISE IN VENICE.

SURRISE IN VINCE.

A proceeding was instituted by Mr. Harding against the executors of A. J.

M. Browne to revive a judgment obtained in 1851. The reason of the delay in paying the judgment in this case was that Browne was always considered insolvent; that the creditor was simply waiting until Browne should get his share of his father's estate, and that that contingency had happened. The Court ordered the judgment to be revived.

A demurrer which was raised in the case of Fanny A. Maxwell against Urial and Julia Phillips and J. E. Brown was sustained. The defendant, Phillips, held a lien on a p rtion of property consisting of two lots, and the property consisting the property consisting of two lots, and the property consisting the property con

Ships are moving! I hear a horn;
A silver trumpot it sounds to me,
Deep-voiced and musical, far a sea —
Answers back, and again it calls.

"Its the sentinel boats that which the town
All night, as mounting her watery wails,
And watching for pirate or smuggler. Down
Over the sea, and reaching away.
And against the east, a soft light falls—
Silvery soft as the mists of morn,
And I catch a breath like the breath of day.

The east is blossoming! Yes, a rose. Vast as the heavens, soft as a rus, Sweet as the presence of woman is, R.scs and reaches and widens and grows Rises and reaches and widens and grows Right out of the sea, as a blossoming tree; Riener and richer, so higher and higher, Deeper and deeper it takes its hue; Brighter and brighter it reaches through The space of heaven and the place of stars, Till all is as rich as a rose can be, And my rose leaves fall into billows of fire. Then beams reach upward as arms from a sea then lances and arrows are aimed at me. Then lances and spangles and spars and bars are broken and shivered and strown on the sea;

sea: And around and about me tower and spire Start from the billows like tongues of fire. JOAQUIN MILLER, in Harper's Magazine for

THE SING SING ESCAPE.

Arrest of William Hawley, One of the Locome

The daring and extraordinary escape The daring and extraordinary escape of the five convicts from Sing Sing on the 14th of last May is again brought into prominence by the capture of the first of the number, effected early yesterday morning. In the annals of escapes from penal institutions of this State none have partaken more of the sensational, nor have any excited a more widespread interest than this. Individwidespread interest than this. Individual convicts have at times resorted to plans and artifices in their desperate attempts to regain the precious boon of liberty well calculated to produce aston-ishment by the fertility of genius dis-played; astute keepers have been ciev-erly hoodwinked; barriers considered insurmountable have yielded to well-laid schemes, aided by caution and perse-verance; guards have been overpowered; prison doors have been unlocked; in fact, all the appliances of science and art have been successfully called in play, but never before was a locomotive boldly stolen and made to subserve to

Although the circumstances of the oc currence are comparatively fresh in the public mind a brief review may not prove

uninteresting.

At about ten o'clock on the morning of the 14th of May a freight train on the Hudson River railroad, comprising a large number of cars all heavily laden, was proceeding from above Sing Sing to New York, and adjoining the track at an elevation of about thirty feet is a stone quarry upon which a number of convicts from the Sing Sing Prison were at work, the usual number of keepers and sentries being present. Ordinarily trains passing being present. Ordinarily trains passing by this quarry go at a rate of speed that would cause the death of any person bold in enough to attempt to board them by jumping from the ledge, but, owing to the large freights before mentioned, the train on this particular occasion passed the quarry more slowly than usual. Taking advantage of this fact three of the convicts at work on the ledge made a sudden break and jumped on the top of the forward car. Others of the convicts seeing the situation followed suit, and a stampede ensued. Only five of the number, however, boarded the train. These at once once overpowered the engineer and fireman, detached the locomotive from its train of cars, and, pulling the throttle valve wide open, flew down the road at lightning speed, all having entirely escaped the bullets fired at them by the prison sentries.

J. F. Tabe and wife to Jacob Lings, lot 25 by

3. F. Tabe and wife to Jacob Lings, lot 25 by

30 feet, on the east side of Observatory street,

310 feet south of Court street; also, leasehold 25

by 90 feet in the rear of the above, and fronting on the west side of McLean street—\$1,650.

John Craig to W. H. Craig, 4½ acres on the
Cruikshank read, in Section 2, Green township

—\$1, love and affection.

W. S. Hudson to Henrietta L. Ryder.

W. S. Hudson to Henrietta L. Ryder.

years' lease of a lot on the east side of Central avenue, 45 feet south of Seventh street, 14

by 70 feet, at an annual rent of \$288.

Same to M. & A. J. Tuch, 15 years' lease of a

Same to M. & A. J. Tuch, 15 years' lease of a fortunate occurrence for the men, it afterward transpired, as the Railroad Superintendent in New York, hearing of the affair, had ordered the switch turned at one of the stations so that the locomotive with its occupants might be thrown into the river.

thrown into the river.

After the failure of the iron horse, the convicts took to the woods, and from that time to the present have remained

that time to the present have remained at liberty.

The man captured yesterday morning is William Hawley, alias Shang Hamilton, alias Shang Morris, who at the time of his escape was doing a nine years' sentence for bigamy. The capture was effected in this wise: Some two weeks the presenter Spaight obtained information. ago Inspector Speight obtained informa-tion that led him to suspect that Haw-ley was in the city. Further investiga-tion satisfied him that such was the fact, but the exact whereabouts of the convict

but the exact whereabouts of the convict could not be ascertained. Detectives Ferris and Kennedy, of the Central Office, were intrusted with the case, and at once commenced the campaign.

By tracing back the history of Hawley they found that just prior to his incarceration at Sing Sing he had been on terms of the closest intimacy and friendsnip with a young woman residing in the lower part of the city, and it was determined to put a watch upon her movements. For three days she was "shadowed" wherever she went, but no good appeared to result. On the fourth day the detectives noticed that her movements appeared exceedingly erratic. the detectives noticed that her movements appeared exceedingly erratic. She went to different parts of the city, apparently for no purpose, and acted in a very strange and suspicious manner. It was evident that she was aware of being followed and was trying to throw the officers off the track. New disguises and the utmost caution had now to be adopted. In a tew days the detectives located her at No. 7% Jane street, where it was subsequently ascertained Hawley's mother resided. A perpetual watch was then placed upon the house, in the hope of detecting communications passing between Hawley (whom the detectives supposed to be residing elsewhere) and the inmates of the house, but no person was seen to enter the but no person was seen to enter the premises excepting the ashman and the milkman. The former, it was afterwards learned, was the conveyer of all communications to and from Hawley.

It was noticed that the blinds of one of the gront rooms were allowed.

It was noticed that the blinds of one of the front rooms were always kept closed, and this fact led the officers to believe that it was occupied by Hawley himself. It was also noticed that whenever the hall door was opened a peculiar sound, as if made by a gong, could be faintly heard. From this it was reasoned that an alarm was sounded within every time the door opened. If this was the case, and Hawley was inside, the detectives knew some stratagem was necessary in order to get in without giving the alarm. Yesterday morning, snortly before To'clock, the officers were ready for action. The milk man came along at his usual hour, opened the hall door and his usual bour, opened the hall door and entered. The peculiar gong-like noise was heard. Waiting about three min-utes, and watching their opportunity

when the door was ajar, the detectives sprang from their hiding-place in an adjoining doorway and entered, and Ferris taking the front of the house or his department and Donnelly the back, both hurried up stairs.

The first room visited by Ferris was the suspected one on the second floor, and here, sure, enough, was the sought

and here, sure enough, was the sought for convict. Halt reclining on the sofa Hawley sat, with nearly all his clothing on. The moment the door opened he jumped to his feet, only to be confronted by Ferris. In an instanthe realized the situation. It seemed to paralyze him file stood perfectly still for a moment, then threw up his arms in despair, exclaiming,

MY GOD! MY GOD! TWENTY YEARS MORE! and sank into a chair. His mother, an aged lady, apparently in ill health, hastened to the room, and on learning of her son's arrest fell upon his neck, weeping bitterly.

son's arrest ten upon his neck, weeping bitterly.

A clever system of alarm was found in the house. A wire ran from the front hall door to Hawley's room, so arranged that when the door was opened the wire would release a pin which caused a heavy hammer to fail on a gong placed near his bed. By this means Hawley was instantly notified every time a person entered the house.

The prisoner was then taken to the Central office, where he was locked up. A Herald reporter called upon him in his cell yesterday afterhoon, and had a long conversation with him. At first he declined to talk, but afterward he recon-

clined to talk, but afterward he recon-sidered and related his experience since

his escape.

The appearance and demeanor of Hawley were far from those of the ordinary convict. Tall and well proportioned, with sandy hair and whiskers, he appeared to be a man of much intelligence and not had at heart. While telling his story he bad at heart. While telling his story he frequently broke down as the thought of the terrible fate in store for him obtruded itself. "They will give me twenty years more for grand larceny for assisting in stealing the engine," he mouned, and he wrung his hands in despair. Occasionally he referred to his mother, and always with a pathos and tenderness quite touching, "If my poor mother dies," he would exclaim, "I don't care what betouching. "If my poor mother dies," he would exclaim, "I don't care what becomes of me; and, oh, I fear the shock will kill her."

Immediately on boarding the locomo-

tive the convicts forced the engineer and firemen to alight. One of the men then pulled some levers and another drew out the coupling-pin and detached the bal-ance of the train. "I assure you," said Hawley, "we did not use any violence toward either the conductor or fireman. The story that we placed pistols to their heads is all nonsense. None of us had any weapons at all. One of our gang—I don't know who it was now—had a piece of wood shared apmething like a pistol. nulled some levers and another drew out of wood shaped something like a pistol He may have brandished this to intimi date the engineer and assistant, but that was the extent of it."

After the convicts had proceeded about two miles they commenced dis-cussing the best course to pursue. Some suggested going about ten miles further, then stopping and taking to the woods: others favored running within a few miles of New York. Ponding the discussion it was determined to burn their convict dress, and each man stripped himself. In the engineer's box was found several old articles of clothing and these were quickly appropriated, but there was enough for only two; the oth-ers were therefore compelled to go in

their underclothing.
All the convict clothing was rolled into a bundle and thrust into the furnace. When the locomotive began to nace. When the locomotive began to slacken its speed the men became alarmed, as they feared the distance from Sing Sing was too short to enable them to escape, but there was no help for it, and with many imprecations at what they deemed their hard luck, the convicts left their stolen property. It was then decided that each man shauld go in a different direction, and, after a general handsnaking, they parted. The day was quite cool, and Hawley, with no clothing other than his red flannel shirt and drawers, was compelled to keep running to avoid being chilled. After traveling through the woods in a northerly direction for about an hour he became alarmed lest he was followed, and determined on hiding until nightfall, keep running to avoid being chilled.

After traveling through the woods in a northerly direction for about an hour he became alarmed lest he was followed, and determined on hiding until nightfall, and, inding a pile of rocks that could be made to answer his purpose, he secreted himself among them, putting some over his head. Here he remained, frightened at every noise, and shivering with the cold, until night set in, when he left, and, retracing his steps, proceeded toward the railroad track near Tarrytown, where he waited until a freight train came along, upon which he jumped, se-creting himself between the two rear cars. In this position he reached New

cars. In this position he reached New York.

As the train neared the freight depot on Tenth avenue and Thirtieta street, Hawley jumped off, the time being, he thought, two o'clock in the morning. He wandered down to the river and hid among some lumber in one of the docks. At the dawn of day he was up and searching for some second-hand clothing store. One was shortly found, into which he stepped and bought a linen suit for \$7.50, stepped and bought a linen suit for \$7 50, all the money he had with him. He had obtained this amount from friends before leaving Sing Sing. Equipped in his new clothing Hawley felt safe from detection. He immediately proceeded to the residence of some of his relatives and has remained in the city ever since. and has remained in the city ever since. "I never would have been taken," said Hawley, in conclusion, "were it not for my mother, as I would have left the State and got beyond the reach of the officers, but mother has been so sick I could not bring myself to leave her. I dread going back to prison. My life seems blotted out again after the taste of freedom that I got. I was sentenced unjustly for bigamy in the first instance, and, now to return, Oh, it is horrible to think of!"

Superintendent Walling community.

Superintendent Walling communicated with the prison authorities at Sing Sing, acquainting them of the ar-rest, and last night Detective Ferris took the train, with Hawley, for that place.—N. Y. Heraid.

Hanged with a Hay Rope.

A suicide of the most determined character occurred yesterday afternoon on Mission atreet. The principal in the tragic affair was a iruit dealer named Henry Conrad, who resided on Heward street near the intersection of Seventh. About half-past three o'clock he called at J. R. Bechman's grocery store, No. 1855 Mission street, and after conversing for some time with the proprietor in a perfectly natural manner, retired to the hay barn for the ostensible purpose of getting some hay for his horse which stood in front of the store. After the lapse of half an hour Beckman followed, and was horrified, on entering the barn, to find the fruit dealer suspened by the neck by a hay rope fastened to a rafter. The uniortunate man's feet touched the A suicide of the most determined charthe unfortunate man's feet touc floor, and it was evident at a giance that the suicidal act was a most desperate and premeditated one. The body was immediately cut down and medical aid was summoned as soon as possible, but life was extinct.—Alta.

Memphis, Tenn., announces a baby exhibition in which the ugliest infant is to receive a \$50 prize. And that is right—though \$50 will hardly compensate a mother for the awful decision that her sweet cherub is the homeliest baby in

Didn't Want a Monument.

"Best-article - ever-patented-under-the face-of-the-sun-tor-takin'-out grease-spots-cleansin', whitenin'- and - purifin'-leavin'-the-garment-sweet,-set-and-ready-to-take-a-stiff-smooth-polish, like-to-buy-some-our-superior-washin'-compound, ma'am'?" And he held out a small tin bo. The worst leaded out a small pound, "ma'am?" And he held out a small tin box. The woman leaned one elbow on the table, and, looking hard at the intruder, when he was through, inquired: "Are you done?" "Yes, ma'am." Here the female slowly pointed her long index finger out of the door to some distant object, and again inquired: "Do you see that over there?" "Yes, ma'am," replied the dispenser of washing compound; "that's Buoker Hill Monument." Then the woman squared herself on her heels, toes out, and conjuring up a look of irony in her eye, and gathering up a flatiron in her hand, she asked: "Do you want one of those raised on your head?" The Yankee retreated. He didn't want a monument. a monument.

A marvelous piece of mechanism, in the way of clocks, is described in the Freuch journals. It is an eight-day instrument, with dead-best escapement maintaining power. It chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes, plays three tunes every twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands goround as follows: one, once a minute; one, once a month; one, once a week; one, once a month; one, once a year. It shows the moon's age; the rising and setting of the sun; the time of high and low water, half ebb, and half flood, and, by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part which represents the water, which part which represents the water, which rises and falls, lifting some ships at high water tide as they were in motion, and, as it recedes, leaves these little automaton ships dry on the sands. The clock shows the hour of the day, day of the week, day of the month, month of the year, and in the day of the month there is provision made for the long and short months. It shows the signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not, chimes or not, as may be desired; and it has the equation table, showing the difference of clock and sun every day in the year,

A member of a Paris club expressed his doubts as to the veracity of the account given of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, declaring that it was impossible to attain that boating spee ', whereupon Baron Arthur Rothschild agreed to find a crew who would achieve the same feat as to the distance and time on the Seine. The match is to come off on the Sunday following the Grand Prix de Paris. Grand Prix de Paris.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Depart, Arrive, Arrive, Cin'ti. Deston.

New York Ex daily. 8:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 6:50A.M. LOUISVILLS AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE. Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow, boulsville Ex daily 5:55a.m. 6:10p.m. 10:20a.m. Louisville (ex Sun)... 2:00p.m. 12:15p.m. 7:15p.m. Louisville (daily)... 7:00p.m. 15a.m. 11:30p.m.

Louisville (dally)... 7500p.M. 15A.M. 11:30p.M.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minates fast.
Park big (ex Sun)... 8:35A.M. 2:50p.M. 5:50p.M.
Park big (ex Sun)... 8:35A.M. 2:50p.M. 5:50A.M. 8:50A.M. 8: BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Thue, 7 minutes fast, Baltimore (ex Sun). 835a.M. 535a.M. 835a.M. Baltimore, Gally. 830r.M. 230r.M. 630r.M. Baltimore Ex daily. 11:10r.M. 630r.M. 10:25r.M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS. Depot, Kilgour and Front, Time, 7 minutes for Baltimore Ex daily, 7:55a.m. 5:15a.m. 8:15a. Baltimore Ex. 7:55p.m. 6:50p.m. 16:35p.

sgood Ac. 5:15P.M. 7:80A.M. 6:15P.M. 5:15A.M. 6:15P.M. 5:15A.M. CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

CINCINNATE HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Depot Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast, hicago Ex. 7 500.M. 9255-M. 8500.M. tlchmond Ac. 2 500-M. 1255-M. 7 100-M. hicago Ex daily. 7 500-M. 8350.M. 7 100.M.

GRAND RAFIDS AND INDIANA.

Depot. Firth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Grand Rapids Ac., 730A.M. 9:35r.M. 9:35r.M.
Grand Rapids ex Sat. 7:00r.M. 8:55A.M. 10:50A.M. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.

Depot, Pearl and Pium. Time, 7 minutes fast, Columbus Ex. 7:00A.M. 8:30P.M. 11:5A.M. Columbus Ex. 10:50A.M. 8:30P.M. 8:50P.M. 10:10P.M. Columbus Ac. 8:56P.M. 8:30P.M. 10:10P.M. CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY.

WHITEWATER VALLEY.

Depot. Pearl and Plum. City time.

Gambridge City Ac. 7:00A.M. 9:00AM. 9:0

Depot, 8th and Westington, Covington, City Sicholasville Ex. 750A.M. 650P.M. 1828 Nicholasville Ac. 250P.M. 1130A.M. 870 Nicholasville Mix'd 750P.M. 420A.M. 650 almouth Ac. 450P.M. 950A.M. 653 LITTLE MIAMI, PAR-HANDLE EAST.

Almouth Ac.

LITTLE HIAMI, PAR-HANDLE RAST.

Bept. Front and Kligour.

New York Ex. daily 7:454.M.

New York Ex. daily 7:454.M.

New York Ex. daily 7:454.M.

Solve M. 10:264.M.

Solve M. 10:264.M.

Zanesville Ac.

10:504.M.

Springfield Ac.

10:504.M.

10:154.M.

10:154.M.

10:155.M.

10:155.M.

10:155.M.

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10:155.M.

10:154.M.

10:154.M. Loveland Ac., 11 MP.M. 738A.M. 12 The 7.58 A. M. and 4.48 P. M. trains comp Yellow Sorings and Springfield. The Churc leaves Loveland Sandays at 9 A. M., and ret leaves Chelmantiati's P. M. CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes fast, Zanesville Ex. 10:200A. M. 3:10P.M. 5:20P.M. Circleville Ac. 4:10P.M. 10:15A.M. 9:20P.M. COLUMBUS, MT. VERNON AND CLEVELAND. Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time 7 minutes fast. Cieveland Ex. 7:55 a.M. 5:50 P.M. 7:25 P.M.

Cleveland Ex 7-15a.M. 5:50r.M. 7:55r.M. CHESAPEARE AND OHIO.

Boat foot of Broadway, to Huntington. City Time Dichmond Ex 4:30r.M. 6:30a.M. 420a.M.